



LE PALÉO
GRAPHIE
QUANTIQUE
CLAUDE PAQUET

SW 87

(re) $C(x, Q^2) = g_s \int_0^1 dx' C(x', Q^2)$

$\gamma = g_s L - g + \frac{4}{9} \alpha_s C(x, Q^2) - 2$

125 < 127.5
125 GeV

DYNNLO 510.5
EWZ NLO+NNL

$C(x, Q^2) + \alpha_s$



NMSSM

125.2... < 127.5
125.2 GeV



$\frac{d^2}{ds^2} (W S^2) + \dots$

SH

Pin

B₀

Δ

Base # SW87

$C(x, Q^2) = 95 \int_{10^{-5}}^{10^{-1}} \frac{b(x, Q^2)}{s(x, Q^2)} dx$
DYNNLO 5×10^{-5}

$\frac{1}{2} = 95 \ln 9 + \frac{9}{9} \times C(x, Q^2)$

$O + NKL \quad C(x, Q^2) + \alpha_m$

$O + NKL \quad (x, Q^2) = C(x, Q^2)$
 $+ 95 \ln 9$

$(125 \pm 2) \text{ GeV}$

$(125 \pm 2) \text{ GeV}$

$(125 \pm 2) \text{ GeV}$

$(125 \pm 2) \text{ GeV}$



CD Universality

Existence
Observation

FUSION

Holography

F.L.C

F.L.C

F.L.C

F.L.C

F.L.C

F.L.C

F.L.C

F.L.C

F.L.C

F.L.C

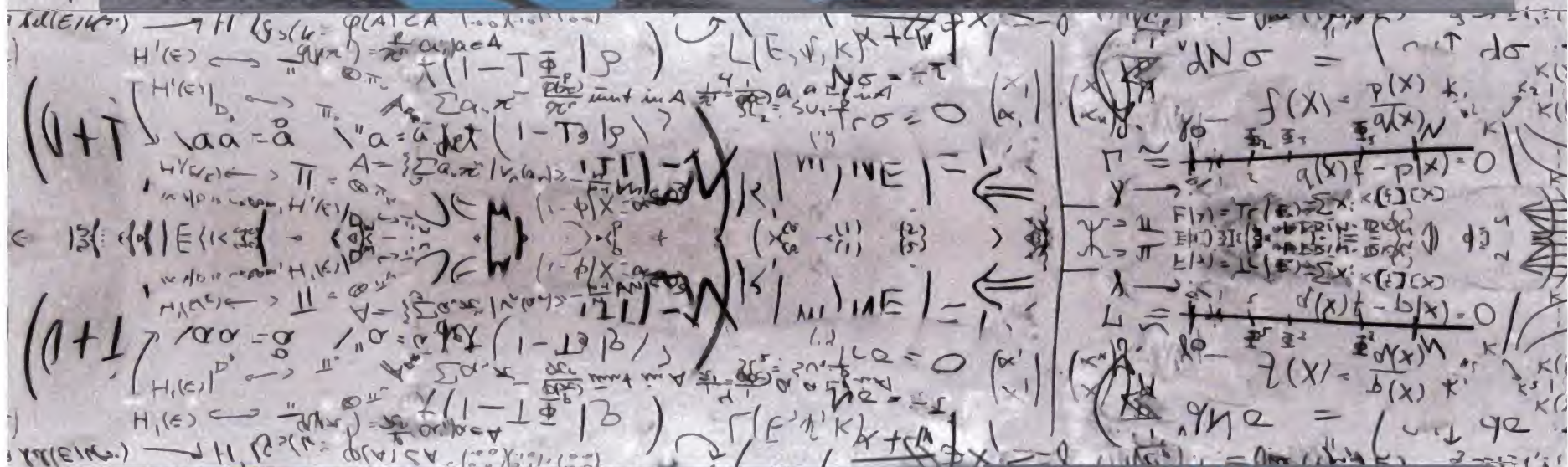
Screen Image
Total Charge

excitations of (ds) sing
Nonlocal Mediation



$[X^i, X^j] = \alpha \epsilon^{ijk} X^k$
 $[X^i, X^j] = \alpha \epsilon^{ijk} X^k$
 $X^i = \beta L^i, [L^i, L^j] = i \epsilon^{ijk} L^k$
 $L^2 = l(l+1), L_z = -l, \dots, l$
 $L_z^2 = l(l+1) \rightarrow 2l+1 = 2l+1 \rightarrow l = \frac{1}{2}$
 $2l+1 = 2l+1 \rightarrow l = \frac{1}{2}$





Barack #

SW 87

(ne)

$$C(x, Q^2) = 95 \int_{\mu_0}^{\mu_1} \frac{C(\mu, Q^2)}{\mu} d\mu$$

DYN NLO

5.10.5

(ne)

$$2 = 95 L - g + \frac{q}{9} x C^{\text{int}}(x, Q^2)$$

1252 < 123
~ 125 GeV

EW Z

NLO + NNLO

$$C(x, Q^2) + \alpha_s$$



$$ds \sim R \sim \Lambda^{-1} (S, S)$$

$$S_{ds} \sim (MR)^2 \sim \frac{1}{\Lambda} \Rightarrow \text{Quantum limit w/ FWTE \# of STATES}$$

Particles & BHR
Unstable in ds

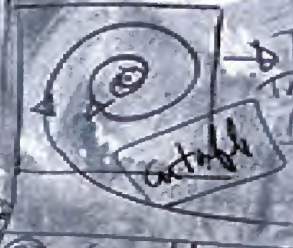
Global coord. $S \rightarrow$ Compact
 \rightarrow Total $Q = 0$

Static Patch \rightarrow Cosmological Horizon

P: only approximate charge \rightarrow Screen Image
 \rightarrow Total charge Q_{tot}

excitations of (ds) spac
Nonlocal Mechanism ds Adjust. def

Zoom into the right

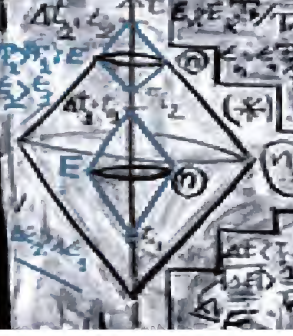


Derive BKI
Take:

$$N < N_x$$

1-expansion
 N_x

Exactly $N =$ finite system
 \rightarrow Recursive Solns? Numerics?



Consistency
of
Observations



F.L.C

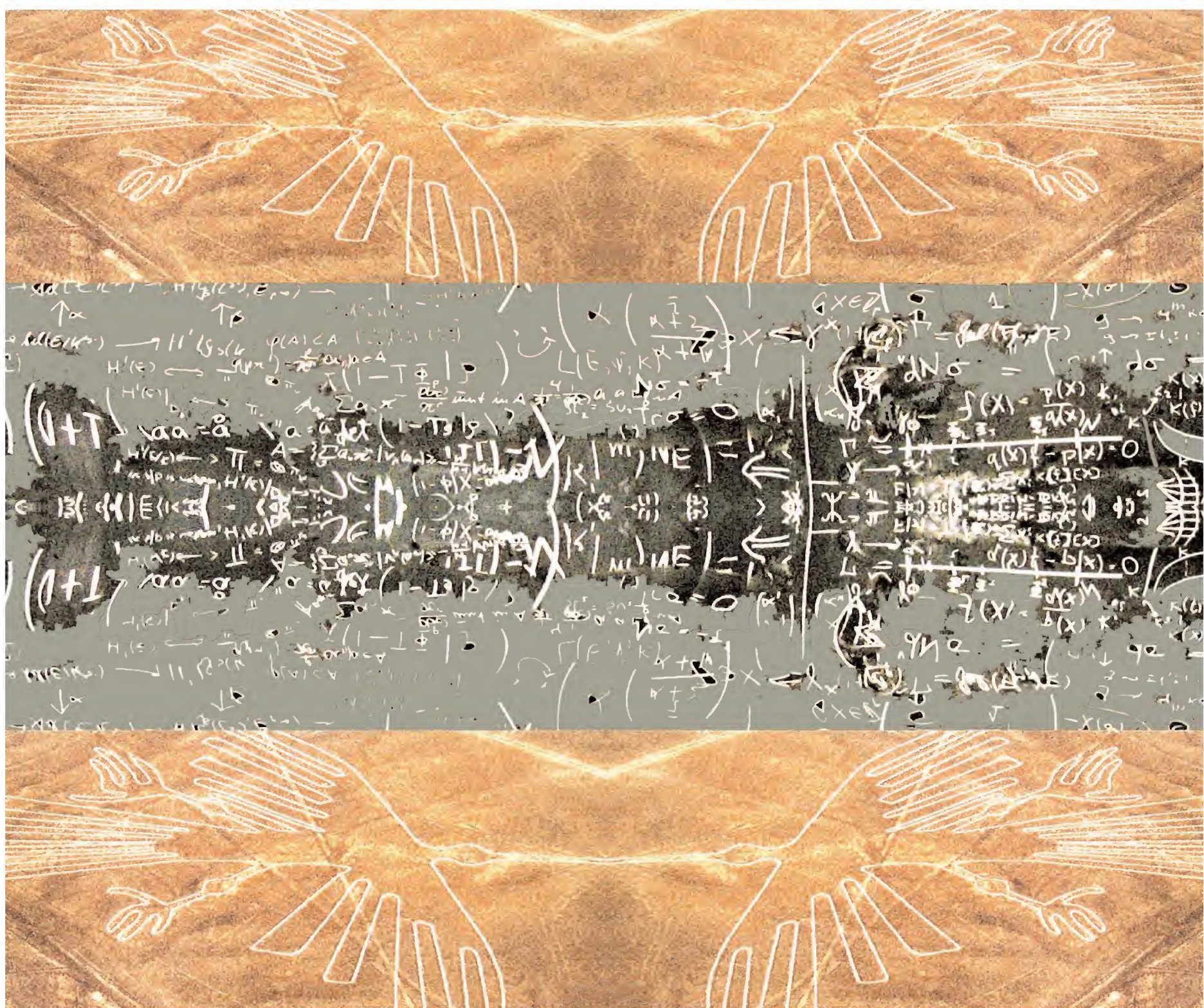


$$S^2_{\text{fact}} \{ [X^i, X^j] = \alpha \epsilon^{ijk} X^k \}$$

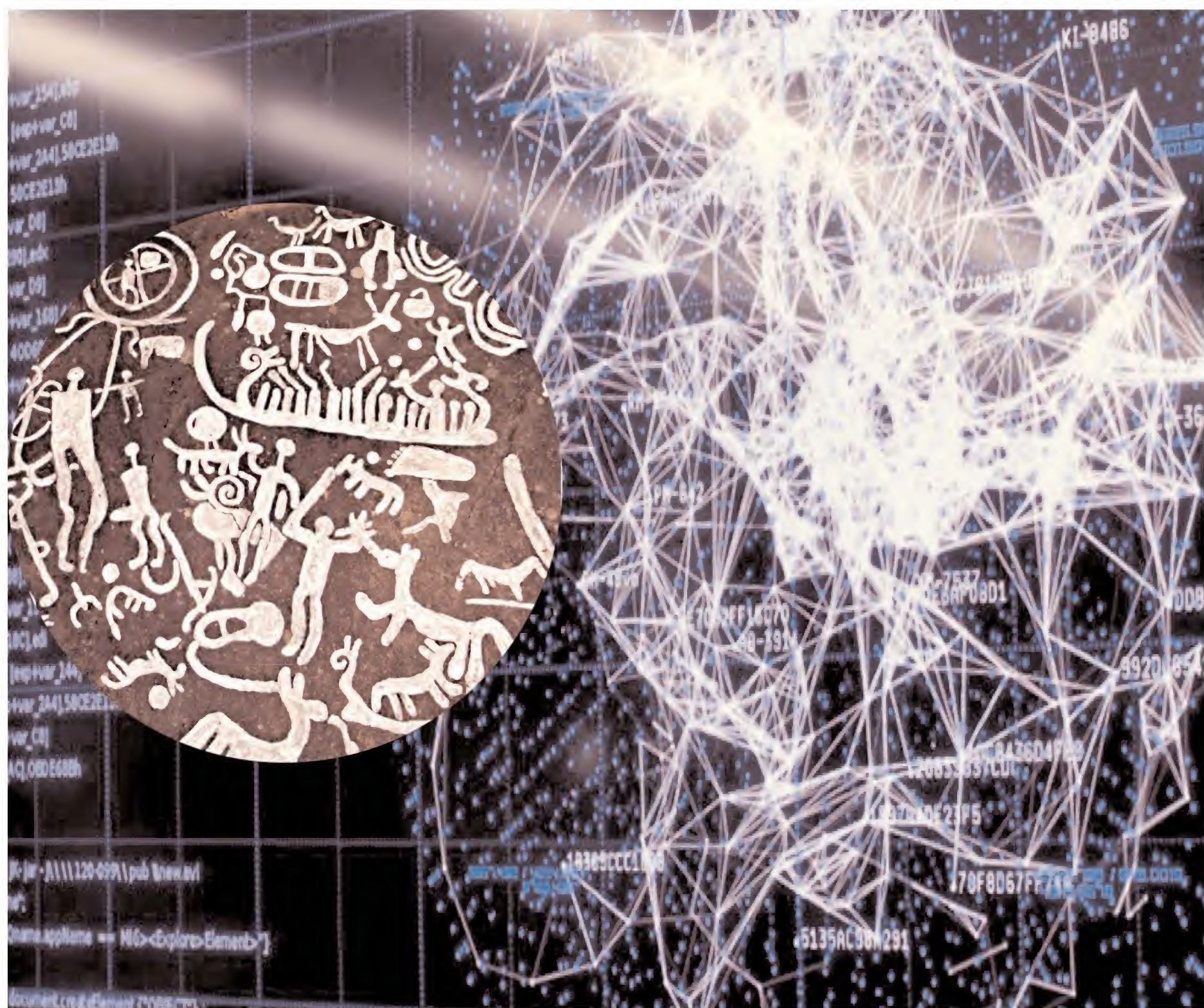
$$[X^i]^2 = R^2 = (n)^2$$

$$X^i = \rho L^i; [L^i, L^j] = i \epsilon^{ijk} L^k$$

$$[L^i]^2 = l(l+1) \quad L^2 = -l \dots l \quad [J_x]$$







$$x^3 + x^2 + y^3 + z^3 + xyz - 6 = 0$$



$$x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ -\gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^n \left(\int_0^{\pi} \int_0^2 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 z \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_0^{\pi} \left(\int_0^2 \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 z \, dz \right) dy \right) dx \right)$$

$$\text{grad } f =$$



$$\cot g x = 1$$

$$2x^2 y y' + y^2 = 2$$

$$x_1 = -11p, x_2 = -p, x_3 = 7p, p \in$$

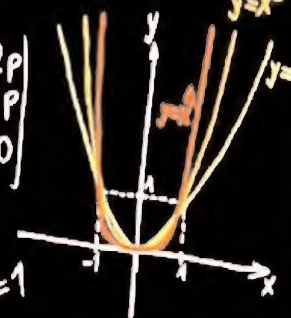
$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha$$

$$\tan \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos x}{\sin x} = \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x}$$

$$F_2 = 2xyz - 1 = 1$$



$$x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2p \\ -p \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$(1 + e^x) y y' = e^x, y(1) = 1$$

$$2 \arctan x - x = 0, I = (1, 10)$$

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin^4 x \cdot \cos^3 x \, dx$$



$$y = \sqrt[3]{x+1}; x = \tan t$$

$$x_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha + \beta x_2 \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$$

$$\delta(p_2) = \sqrt{9.16}$$

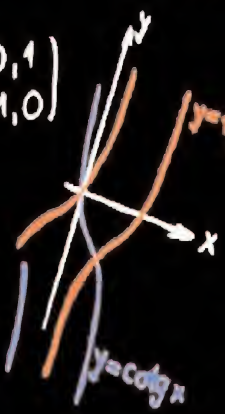
$$c = \begin{pmatrix} 0, 1 \\ 1, 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2; \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \vec{n} = (F'_x; F'_y; F'_z)$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

$$\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$f(x) = 2^{-x} + 1, \epsilon = 0.005$$

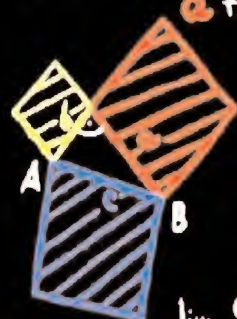


$$\lambda_2 = i\sqrt{14}$$

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} A+B+C &= 8 \\ -3A-7B+2C &= -10 \\ -18A+6B-3C &= \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 0$$



$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x$$

$$e^2 - xyz = e; A[0; e; 1]$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{2x} - 1}{5x} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$|x| + |y| \neq 0; y \neq 0$$

$$\frac{2x}{x^2 + 2y^2} = 2 \quad z = \frac{1}{x} \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

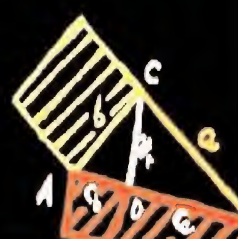
$$\eta_1 = \lambda_1^2 - 3\lambda_1 + 1 + 0$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

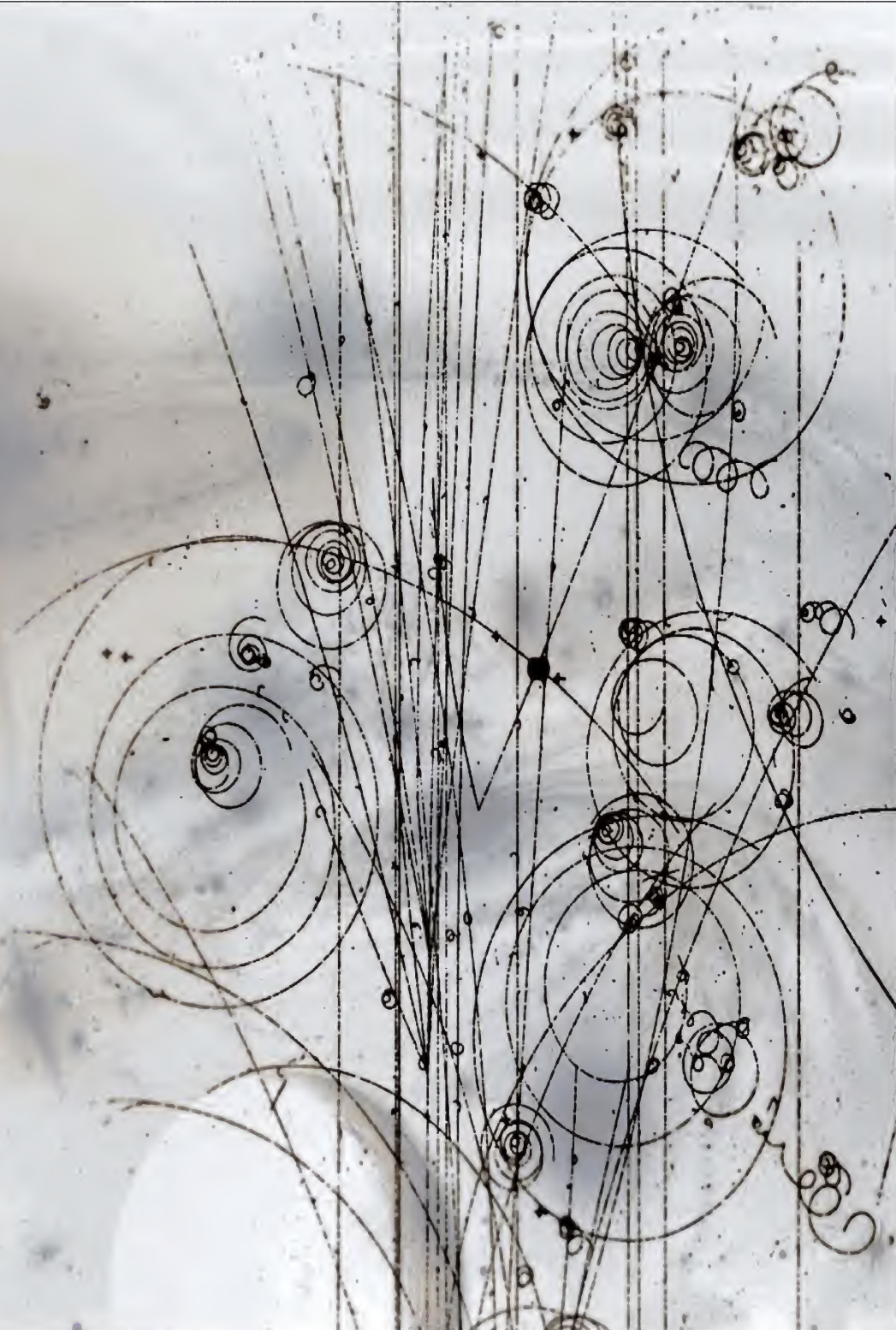
$$y \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \right) = 16 - x^2 + 16y^2 - 4z > 0$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x, 4x^2, 1 \\ y, 4y^2, 1 \end{pmatrix}; x=0, y=1, z=2$$

$$y' - \frac{\sqrt{y}}{x+2} = 0; y(0) = 1$$







$$2x^2yy' + y^2 = 2$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = 2, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \vec{a} = (F_x, F_y, F_z)$$

$$\sin(x+y) = \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & 4x_1^2 & 1 \\ y_1 & 4y_1^2 & 1 \\ z_1 & 4z_1^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad x=0, y=1, z=2$$

$$X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^n (x_i - y_i)^2$$

$$A = [1, 0, 3]$$

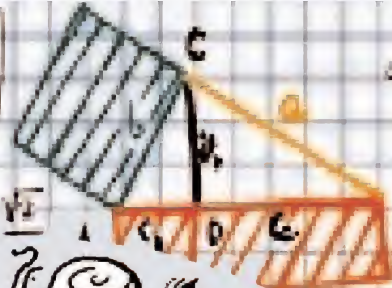
$$KIB, PEC, SIL$$



$$p = \lambda^3 - 3\lambda + 1 + 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} A+B+C &= 8 \\ -3A-7B+2C &= 193 \\ -18A+4B-3C &= 15 \end{aligned}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$= b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha$$

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$2 \arctan x - x = 0, I = (1, 10)$$

$$2x \cdot \delta(p_x) = \sqrt{p_x}$$

$$g(x,y) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{1/x} - 1}{5x} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x) = 2^{-x} - 1, \epsilon = 0.00$$

$$\log x = 1 \quad \sin(x+y) = \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y$$

$$\int \sin^4 x \cos^2 x dx = \int 3x^2 + 66x^{-1/2} dx = x^3 + 132x^{1/2} + C$$

$$x_1 = -11p, x_2 = -p, x_3 = 7p, p \in \mathbb{R} \quad y = \sqrt{x+1}, x = \log$$

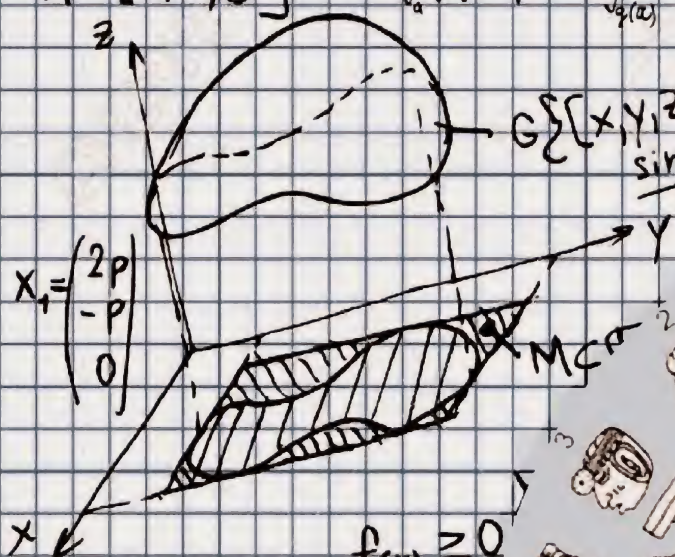
$$\frac{x^4}{2!} + \frac{x^7}{3!} + \frac{x^9}{4!} = 0 \quad \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) = (6-x^2+16y^2+4z^2)$$

$$A = [1, 0, 3]$$

$$\int_a^b f(g(x)) \cdot g'(x) dx = \int_{g(a)}^{g(b)} f(t) dt = [F(t)]_{g(a)}^{g(b)}$$

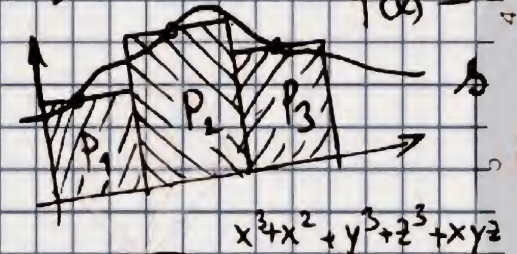
$$G\{[x, y, z] \in E_3, [x, y] \in M, 0 \leq z = f(x, y)\}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}\right) = (U,$$

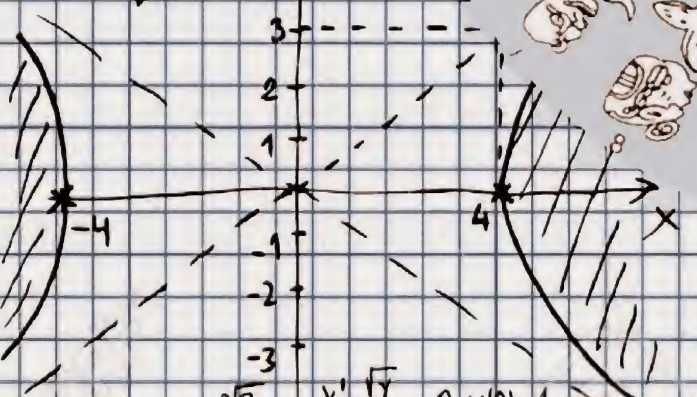


$$\frac{\sin x}{x} \leq \frac{x}{x} = 1$$

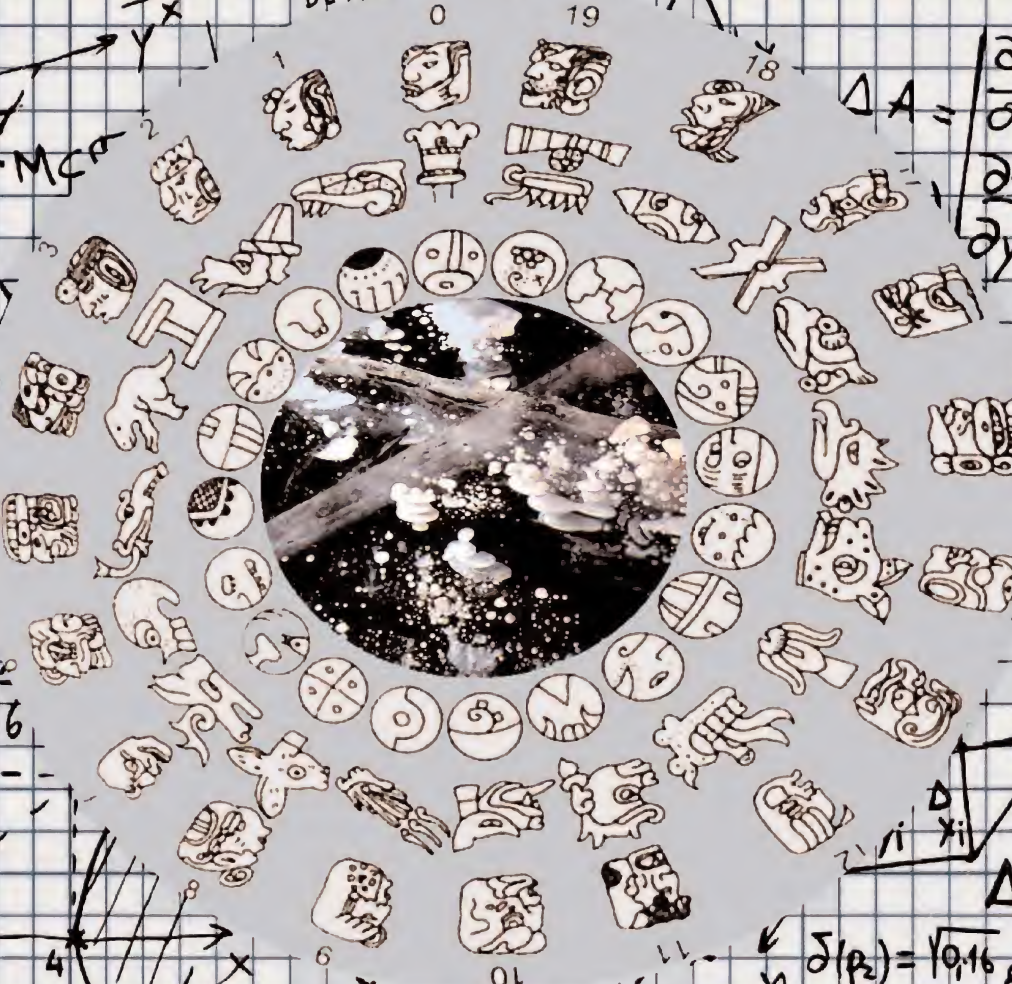
$$u = \text{grad}(A) = (F'_x(A), F'_y(A), F'_z(A))$$



$$R_0 = \frac{\sqrt{1000}}{3\sqrt{11}} = \frac{10}{3\sqrt{11}} \approx 7$$



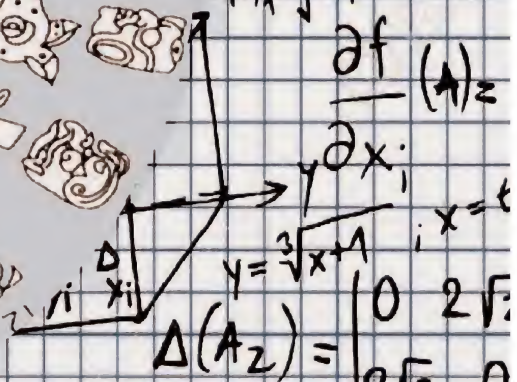
$$e^z - xyz = e, A[0; e; 1]$$



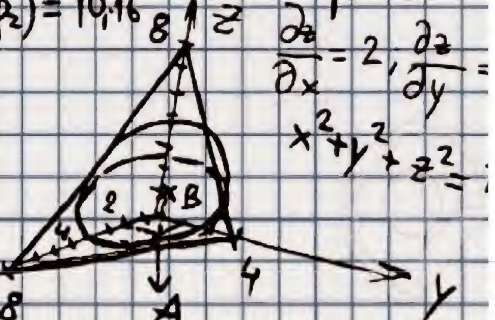
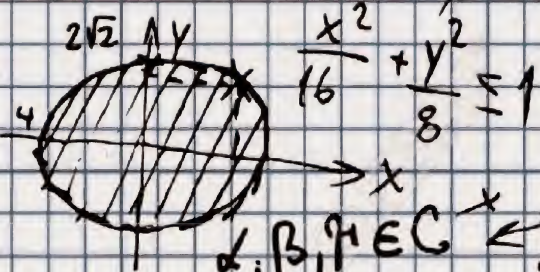
$$\Delta A = \left(\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2}(A), \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y}(A), \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial x}(A), \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2}(A) \right)$$

$$\overline{y^2} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (P(x_i) -$$

$$m_i = \int (x_i) \Delta x_i \Delta y_i \Delta z_i$$



$$\Delta(A_z) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2\sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$



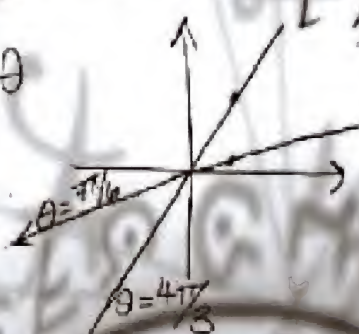
$$r = \sin \theta \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2: \quad (1, 1/2), (5, 1/2) \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \rightarrow B$$

$$2 \cdot (V_1 - V_2) = P_2 (V_2 - V_1)$$

$$dV = - \left(\frac{P}{r^2} \right) dr$$

Because as r increases from R to $2R$, θ goes from 0 to π .
 it Retracts

$$R(T_2 - T_1) = -nR \cdot \left[\frac{P_2 V_1}{nR} - \frac{P_2 V_2}{nR} \right] = 2(V_2 - V_1)$$



θ	r
$7\pi/6$	$-1/2$
$4\pi/3$	$-\sqrt{3}/2$

$$r = \sin \theta$$

$$\theta = \pi/6 \quad r = 1/2$$

$$\theta = \pi/3 \quad r = \sqrt{3}/2$$



$$R(T_3 - T_2) = \frac{3}{2} nR \left[\frac{P_2 V_1}{nR} - \frac{P_2 V_2}{nR} \right]$$

$$r = \cos \theta \quad \text{for } 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$$

$$\Delta U = W = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} P dV$$

$(1, 0) = \text{begin}$
 $(\pi/2, 1) = \text{end}$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} P_2 (V_1 - V_2)$$

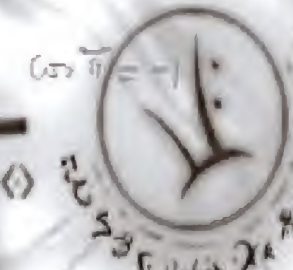
$$y = 5$$

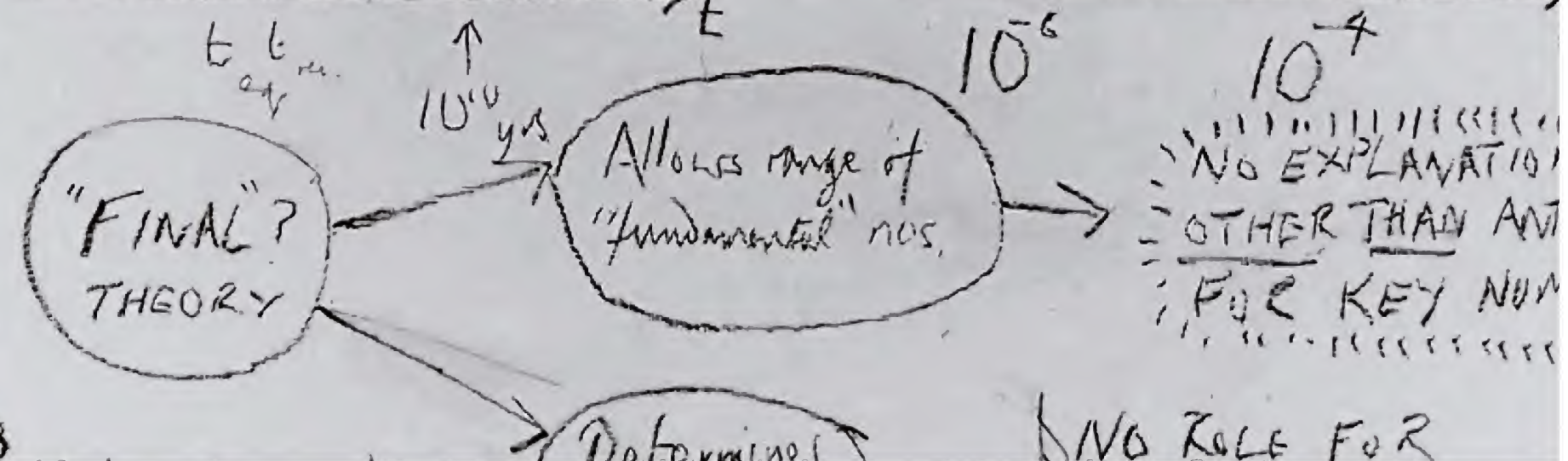
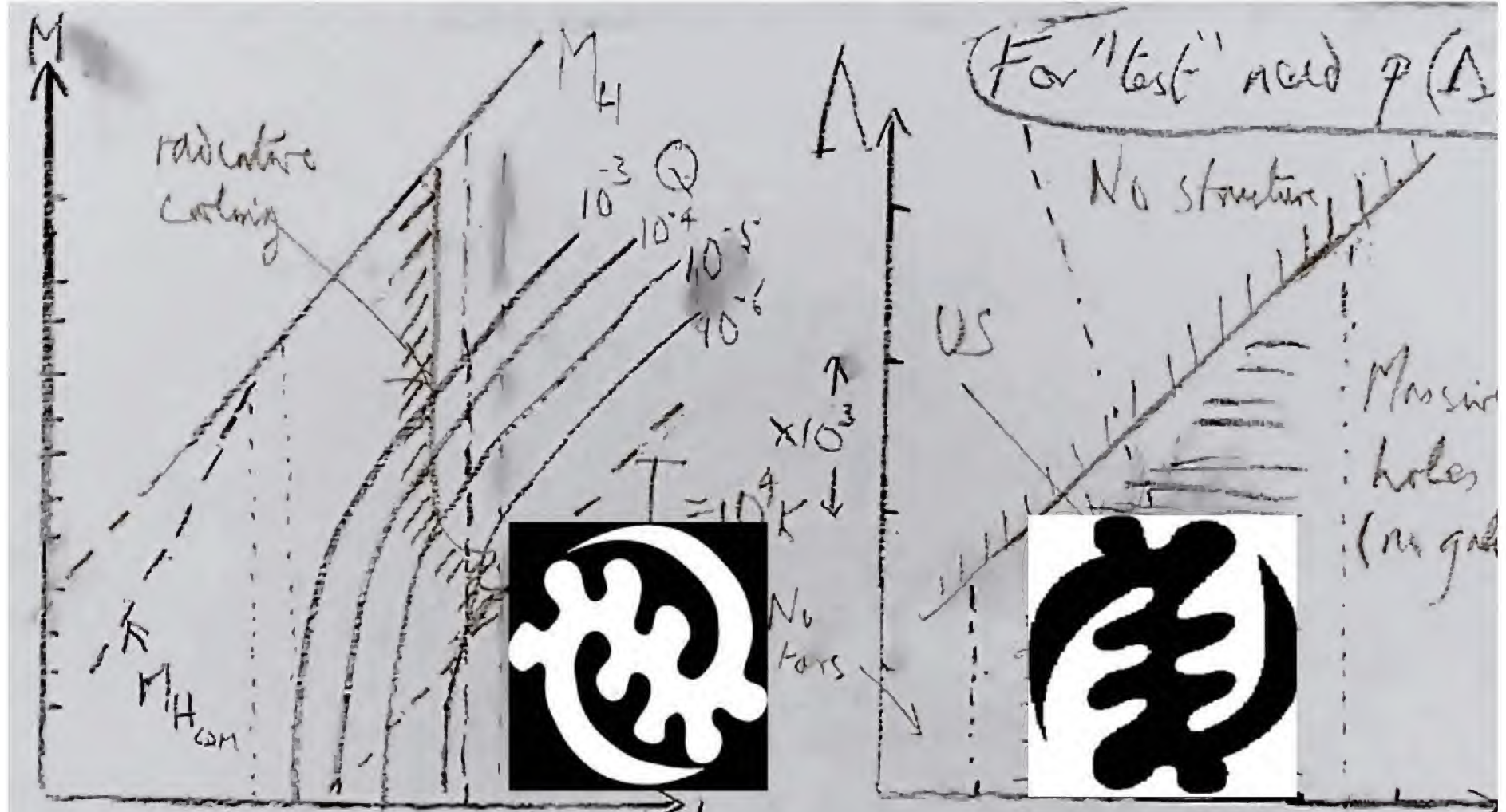
$$5 = A + B \cos \theta$$

$$5 = A - B$$

$$5 = A + B \cos \theta$$

$$5 = A - B$$





$$\begin{aligned}
 & 4 \cdot M^{\sim} \\
 & \frac{1.4}{M} = \frac{3.86 \cdot 10^{26}}{W_T} \\
 & 2 \cdot \pi^{\frac{3}{4}} K^4 \\
 & \frac{5 \cdot h^3}{h \cdot c^6} \approx 5.67 \cdot 10^{-8} W \\
 & K = \frac{h \cdot c^4}{30720 \pi^2 G^2} \\
 & 2.821 \cdot k \cdot T = \frac{h \cdot c^3}{16 \pi^2 G \cdot M} \\
 & A \cdot T^9 = 2 \cdot \pi^{\frac{5}{4}} K^4
 \end{aligned}$$


```
netalx16 ip/secrets.txt
netalx16 ip/secrets.txt
```

```
Hello World
I have a
I like t
and I Love Linux...a
```

```
netalx16 0@mybox /tmp$ cat ip/secrets.txt
```

```
enter a
/verifyir
```

```
netalx16 nsg.txt
```

```
netalx16 J2FsdGVhbnQ=
```

```
bgJEoI7FjnuqUSbQwHa
```

```
b4rZuOKLVvx693M8WSc
```

```
netalx16
```



$$Y_{i+1} = Y_i + h \cdot K_i$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(x_j - y_j)^2 \quad y_2 = \frac{\sin x}{1 - y^2} \quad y' = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\lambda x - y + z = 0 \\ x + \lambda y + z = 0 \\ x + y + z = 0$$

$$\text{rads} \left| \frac{dx}{dy} \right| dy$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} + n}{3\sqrt{3n^2 + 2n} - 1}$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} = 44$$

$$y = \sqrt[3]{x+1}$$



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \quad \lambda, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{C}$$

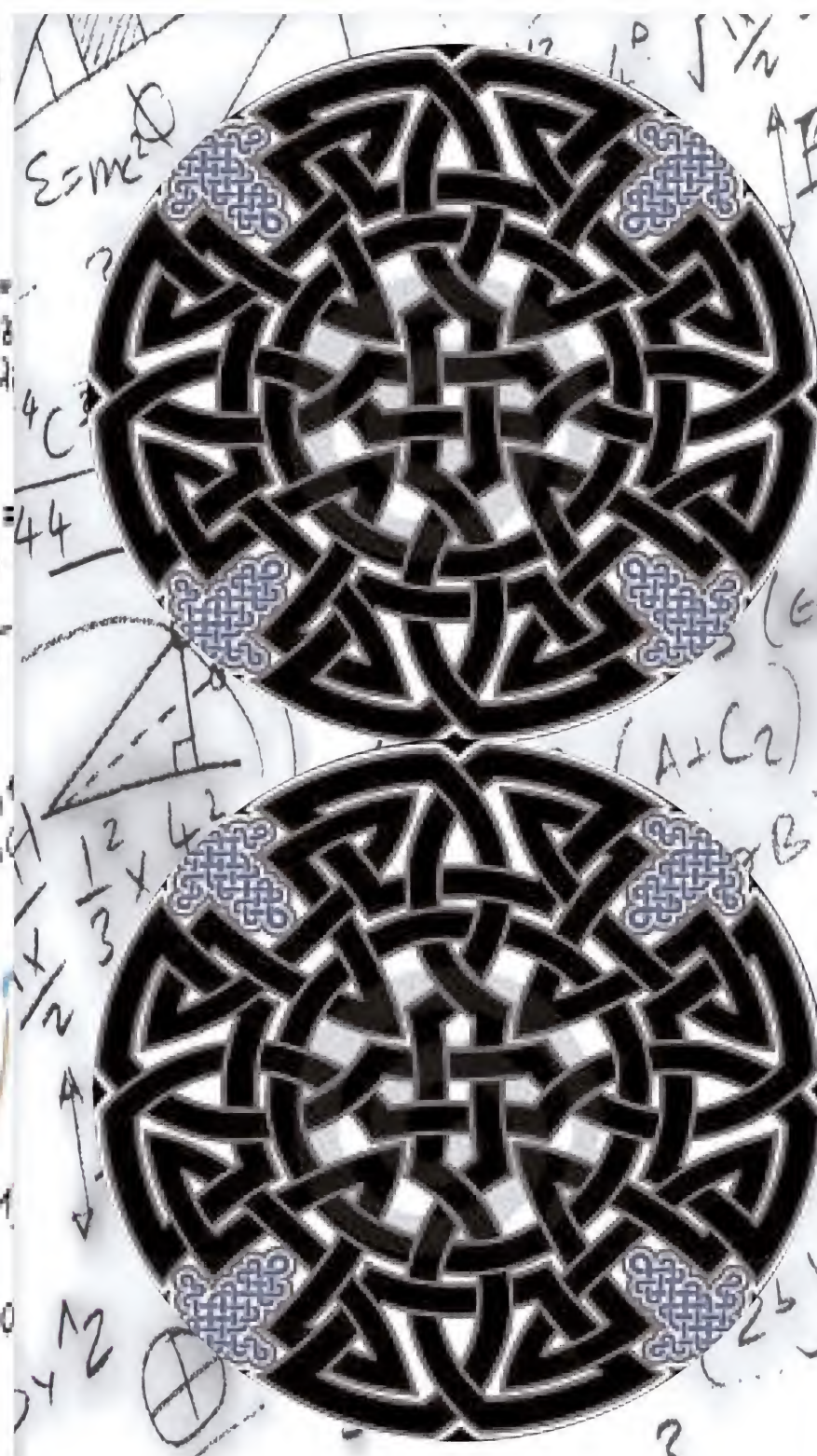
$$f(x) = 2^{-x} + 1, \epsilon = 0.005$$

$$e^2 - x y z = e; A(0, e, 1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^{2x} - 1}{5x} = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$k|A| \neq 0; p \neq 0$$

$$-46\sqrt{3} - 42 > 0$$



$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y_{i+1} = Y_i + h \cdot K_i$$

$$(x_j - y_j)^2 \quad y_2 = \frac{\sin x}{1 - y^2} \quad y' = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\lambda x - y + z = 0 \\ x + \lambda y + z = 0 \\ x + y + z = 0$$

$$\text{rads} \left| \frac{dx}{dy} \right| dy$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2 + 1} + n}{3\sqrt{3n^2 + 2n} - 1}$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{b}{\sin \beta} =$$

$$y = \sqrt[3]{x+1}$$



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \quad \lambda, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$f(x) = 2^{-x} + 1, \epsilon = 0.005$$

$$e^2 - x y z = e; A(0, e, 1)$$

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$$k|A| \neq 0; p \neq 0$$

$$-46\sqrt{3} - 42 > 0$$

[illegible]

* የታሪክ ምዕራፍ: የጥንታዊ ሕግ

* የገብረክርስቲያን ሃይማኖት

* የታሪክ ምዕራፍ ስም

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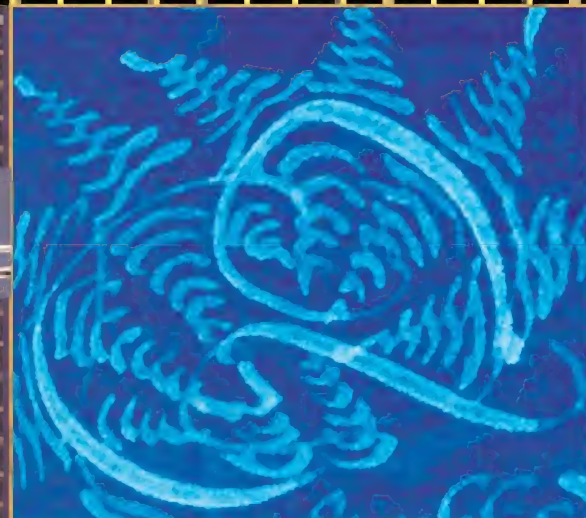
Virus Laboratory v.2.0

- (1) Infect File Type:- .COM
- (2) Infection Type:- Trojan Horse
- (3) Effects Are Not TSR



- (4) Check File Size [Y]
- (8) Encrypt [N]
- (9) New File
- (0) Make .ASM

Escape = Exit



Virus Laboratory v.2.0
Virus Laboratory version 2.0 Is Written By [Damian].
Press The Number Of An Option To Change It.

